

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2120.

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. H. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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Stores Supplied on Short Notice.  
New Goods by every steamer. Orders  
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HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
made to order.

Only the best quality of IRON and  
STEEL are used in the manufacture of  
the above machinery.

## THANKSGIVING DAY

How the Local Feast of Turkeys  
Was Celebrated.

### STARTS UP A RANCH PROJECT

Big Crowds at Hotels and Restau-  
rants—Football Games Furnish  
a Spice of Excitement.

Thanksgiving saw a great feast of  
turkeys, many of them California  
stock refrigerated, and some of them  
native. The latter were the best and  
they prompted the resolution that the  
sooner the people take up M. Cooke's  
advice and begin raising their own  
turkeys the better it will be for their  
tables and their palates. And the same  
about other poultry.

From the kick-off the game was a  
series of hard bunting on the part of  
the Alumni eleven and some exceedingly  
smart team work by both elevens  
was witnessed. At no time during the  
game was there exhibited any grand  
team plays and at no time did either  
side obtain a chance to get away with  
the ball. Both elevens put up their  
best game, the Punahoa team because  
team work is their best point and the  
Alumni because of their superior  
weight and want of practice.

No score was registered during the  
first half but in the second half weight  
began to make itself apparent, and the  
Alumni eleven, by a series of hard  
bunts, and despite the splendid work  
of the Punahoa boys, forced the ball  
down through their opponents' country  
and scored.

The balance of the second half was  
devoted to similar tactics but without  
result, and the referee's whistle left the  
victory with the Alumni team with a  
score of 6 to nil.

The game was most friendly  
throughout, entirely free from unnecessary  
roughness, and from a spectator's point of view as interesting as a  
fast, close game can be.

FOR THE LEOPERS.  
The Leper Christmas fund was aug-  
mented just \$50.50 by the Punahoa-  
Alumni football game on the college  
campus at Punahoa yesterday afternoon.  
Considerable interest in the  
contest was apparent since the match  
was arranged and when the boys entered  
the field at 3:30 they were greeted  
with a storm of yells of encouragement  
intermingled with blasts from the  
soul-disturbing tin horn in the  
hands and mouths of enthusiastic ad-  
mirers.

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The game was most friendly  
throughout, entirely free from unnecessary  
roughness, and from a spectator's point of view as interesting as a  
fast, close game can be.

### THE STAR BOYS' DINNER.

Yesterday about noon the Star de-  
livery boys formed in two at the office  
on Fort street, rigged out in their  
best clothes, and the noisy line  
marched by way of King street to  
Love's Bakery on Nimitz street, where  
they partook of a hearty  
Thanksgiving dinner. They afterwards  
paraded the streets in buses in  
a very happy mood, blowing tin horns,  
and proceeded to the football grounds  
at Punahoa where tickets had been  
provided for their admission.

### THE H. C. C. TRUST DEED.

One of the Largest Transactions Re-  
corded Here.

The deed of trust which was filed by  
W. R. Castle for the new bonds of the  
Hawaiian Commercial Company last  
week, and upon which the heaviest  
stamp duties in the Hawaiian Islands  
were paid, as already set forth in the  
Advertiser, is one of the most rigid  
documents of the kind ever recorded in  
Honolulu.

It provides for the issue of the \$2,  
500,000 of bonds maturing in twenty  
years from October 1, 1898, and drawing  
interest at the rate of 5 per cent  
per annum, payable on April 1st and  
October 1st of each year. All of the  
lands, franchises, real, personal and  
mixed property of the Hawaiian Com-  
mercial and Sugar Company are hypothecated  
to the Union Trust as security for  
the payment of the interest and  
principal of the bonds, and provision  
is made for the creation of a sinking fund  
by the putting aside of at least \$50,000  
a year. By special agreement £7500,  
or its equivalent, is to be used annually  
for the redemption of the bond issue  
of 1898, now stated to amount to  
£127,300. The remainder of the money  
is to be used for the extinction of the  
new indebtedness. The Hawaiian  
Commercial and Sugar Company re-  
serves the right to redeem any or all of  
its bonds at the expiration of ten years  
at the rate of \$110 on each \$100 face  
value in the eleventh year, and \$1 less  
during each year to the twentieth, when  
the redemption price shall be  
\$101 on the "100" of face value.

Default in the provisions of the in-  
strument extending over six months  
confers the right upon the Union Trust  
Company to sell the mortgaged property,  
but, on the other hand, when not in  
default, the sugar company, with the  
consent of the trustees, may sell any  
part of its property, the money obtained  
to be used in the acquisition or im-  
provement of plantations, in increasing  
the sinking fund, the redemption of  
outstanding bonds or investment in  
good securities to be approved by the  
Union Trust Company.

A whooping-cough epidemic has  
broken out at Waianae, where at least  
twenty cases are reported, one family  
having three children sick, one of  
them very ill.

## THE SHAM BATTLE

Colonel's Attack Upon Rocky  
Hill.

### JUDGES IMPRESSED WITH MEN

Carnegie Stubbornly Resists Attack.  
Mrs. Dole Presents Colors—  
One Man Wounded.

As early as seven o'clock yester-  
morning the soldiers of the First Reg-  
iment were assembling at the Drift  
Shed, just rear of the Executive  
Building, and began preparations for  
the coming array. They were dressed  
in their fatigues uniform consist-

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## A PACIFIC CABLE

The Conclusions of Rear Admiral Bradford.

## EASY ROUTE VIA THE ISLANDS

The Tug Iroquois Will Be Sent to Examine the Reefs About Midway Island.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Rear Admiral Bradford has completed the official naval project for a trans-Pacific submarine telegraph cable between San Francisco and Manila in time to supply Congress with all the essential information at the opening of the next session that will permit intelligent consideration of the subject and prompt action for the inauguration of the great work.

All doubt has been removed regarding the practicability of the enterprise by the adoption of Honolulu, Midway and Guam as relay stations on the long line and by the discoveries made from the naval survey ship Nero as to the character of the ocean bed between those points. The sounding instruments of this ship disclosed an abyss in the Western Pacific over five miles deep, but a slight divergence from a straight line fortunately developed a route avoiding this insuperable obstacle to laying a working cable. At another point, on the same stretch between Midway and Guam, a submerged mountain over 12,000 feet in height was discovered, and a reasonable level road around this was found.

## A QUESTION FOR CONGRESS.

The physical practicability of the line being now assured beyond doubt, it only remains for Congress to weigh the military necessities and the commercial advantages to accrue from the construction and operation of the system. It was represented to Congress at its last session that the revenue to be expected from a Pacific cable would not attract private capital unless it had a connection with Australia, Japan and China, as well as with San Francisco, Honolulu and Manila. For that reason it was deemed indispensable that the United States should own Kure or Strong's Island, in the Caroline group, or a cable landing right there to insure the working of a loop to Australia. The absence of this may deter any corporation from undertaking the operation of a cable across the Pacific without a heavy subsidy.

The disposition to have an American cable to Manila has probably become too strong for Congress to resist, and purely as a military safeguard, aside from the enormous business that must come with the further growth of American trade in the East, it is believed that the new line of communication will be established under Government ownership before the end of another year.

## ADMIRAL BRADFORD'S ACCOUNT.

In his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, which was made public today, Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, having charge of naval cable matters, says on this subject:

A practical route for a submarine telegraph cable was established between San Francisco and Honolulu some years ago. In order to continue the survey of the route from Honolulu to the Philippines, the United States steamer Nero, under Commander Charles Beekman, United States Navy, was very thoroughly fitted out and equipped for deep-sea exploration at the navy yard, Mare Island, during the early part of the present year. The Nero is a large steam collier purchased for use during the late war, and on account of her great steaming radius was admirably adapted to make the survey. After a careful consideration of the subject it was decided that the best route westward from Honolulu to the Philippine Islands was by way of the Midway Islands and Guam, landing the cable at a convenient point on the east coast of Luzon, as near as possible to the latitude of Manila. It was also decided as desirable to survey a route from Guam to Yokohama. Elaborate instructions for the survey were prepared. The plan of the survey which is represented on the accompanying chart, consists in carrying direct lines of soundings, taken at alternate intervals of ten and two knots, from Honolulu to the Midway Islands, thence to Guam, and thence to Luzon, and also from Guam to Japan. The return course to be pursued is a zigzag line passing back and forth to equal distances on each side of the route, followed in going to the westward, with soundings at intervals of twenty knots at the turning points.

The Nero sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu on April 22. She sailed from Honolulu to commence her work on May 6. On May 22 she had completed a single line of soundings to the Midway Islands; by July 4 to Guam, and by August 1 to Luzon.

Along this route, which is 4,812 knots in length, 833 soundings were taken. The characteristics of the bottom soil and the temperature of the surface water were observed at each sounding station, and these, together with the meteorological record of the frequent observations of specific gravity, bottom temperature, and currents of the ocean, besides their value in laying a submarine cable, will form an important contribution to the physics of the Pacific ocean.

Two offsets from the projected great circle route between the Midway Islands and Guam were found to be necessary in order to avoid obstacles to a successful laying and operation of a telegraphic cable. The first of these obstacles encountered is a submarine mountain situated a short distance westward of the Midway Islands, and rising from the floor of the ocean, which here sinks to a depth of 2,200 fathoms, to within 82 fathoms of the Remedies.

surface. The second obstacle is one of the deepest submarine abysses yet found in the world, situated about 600 miles eastward of Guam and sinking to a depth of more than 4,300 fathoms. Reports have been received of the preliminary line of soundings from Honolulu to Luzon, and they indicate that the route which is being surveyed will prove entirely practicable. No reports of the soundings taken on the return trip or of any soundings from Guam to Yokohama have been received. The expenses of this survey, so far as this Bureau is concerned, have been entirely defrayed from its current appropriations.

FURTHER SURVEYS TO BE MADE: A map of the cable route is given with the report. To secure more information about the Midway Islands Admiral Bradford is now fitting out the ocean-going, twin-screw naval tug Iroquois, with surveying apparatus, at Honolulu, to make a thorough examination of the reefs surrounding that small midocean archipelago. At the same time the Yosemite is making an exhaustive investigation of Guam, and the Bennington, which is equipped with surveying outfit, will chart the coast of Luzon, near Dingalan bay, where it is proposed to land the Manila end of the cable.

## A KAMAAINA GONE

Sudden Taking Off of Mr. John Hopp.

He Came from Germany Forty-four Years Ago and Never Left the Islands.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

One of Honolulu's oldest and best known residents passed away at his home on Alakea street at 10:45 yesterday morning in the person of John Hopp. Up to Saturday last, Mr. Hopp was in good health, and busy in his furniture store, but towards evening, feeling slightly unwell, he returned home, never to leave it again, as death followed a general breakdown of the system.

Mr. Hopp was born in Holstein, Germany, on the 7th of June, 1828, and was thus 71 years old. He left Germany in company with Mr. J. H. Wicke on the ship Carl Meiches, via Cape Horn, for this port, for the purpose of erecting some frame houses, which were a part

of the vessel's cargo.

Arriving here about 44 years ago, he completed the work and finding the climate suited to his health settled down. His wife joined him some three years afterwards. For a number of years Mr. Hopp pursued his trade as carpenter in the city, but his only son, the founder of the present firm of J. Hopp & Co., dying in 1881, he assisted his son-in-law, Mr. E. M. Marshall, in the management of the business and took an active interest therein up to the time of his death.

Mr. Hopp was a most retiring disposition, but a strong companion and favorite with children. He never mixed in politics, nor took any active interest in the questions of the day, during the whole term of residence in Honolulu, and from the hour of his arrival here he never left the Islands.

Three daughters, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Dora Hopp and Mrs. Gus English, whose husband was formerly partner with John Emmelth here, but is now located in Oakland, Cal., and five grandchildren are still living. Mrs. Hopp having died in 1888.

Accidents Will Happen.

Man wasn't made to suffer, but accidents will happen, and to meet such cases, Nature designed the roots, herbs, gums and leaves for the healing of the nation. Nature's way to treat a cut, bruise or a burn, is to cleanse, draw and heal, and that's the way Kickapoo Indian Salve acts—just as nature acts.

It acts that way, because it is Nature's own remedy, compounded from materials gathered in Nature's infallible laboratory; unadulterated, pure and simple. The same ingredients found in Kickapoo Indian Salve were in use for centuries before the Red Men divulged it to the Pale Face. They healed nations ages ago, they act the same today. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

## WORK ON CENSUS.

Preliminary Details Being Arranged at the Bureau.

Questions to be Answered—How the Work Will be Carried Out.

Preliminary details in connection with the census of the Hawaiian Islands are occupying the close attention of the Bureau under A. T. Atkinson. The country is being subdivided into districts, and when this work is completed, special agents will be appointed. No appointments in this direction will however be made for several months, but applications for employment will be received at any time, and filed for reference when the proper time arrives. A certain district will be allotted to each agent and his work will be to call at every house and obtain the necessary information from the occupants, and transfer the particulars to his book which is provided with special rulings for that purpose. The census will be taken on June 1st, 1900, and it is expected that about two weeks' time will be devoted by the enumerators to this part of the work.

Following are some of the principal questions put to the householder by the enumerator: Name, (in full); position in household, (whether wife, child, servant or lodger); personal description, (age, where born and when, married or single); nationality, citizen or denizen; occupation; education, (whether can read and write, (1) English, (2) Hawaiian); and also whether owner of house or otherwise.

It may be mentioned here that all information given to agents is strictly private and will in no way be used as a basis of taxation. Totals only are used in the returns, but a penalty of \$100 is provided by law against any false information.

Other schedules are provided for agricultural, stock, fisheries, sugar, school and church returns. For the agricultural returns, there is needed such information as the total area under cultivation, value of products, expenses per acre, description of product, (whether grown upon trees, such as fruit of all kinds, or in the ground as rice, vegetables, etc.); number of stock, description, age, etc.; dairy products, wool, poultry, bees, etc.

The fisheries schedule demands a description of the districts, method of taking, number of persons engaged, nationality of employees, catches, and the like.

The church returns ask for the nationality and number of members or communicants, value of church property, and how supported.

The school schedule requires the number of buildings engaged, cost, rental, nationality of teachers and number, nationality and number of scholars, average daily attendance, number of school days.

The sugar schedule asks for the value of plantation and buildings, rolling stock, land and improvements, quantity of water used for irrigation purposes, area of cane land, total production both plant and ratoon cane, number of employees and nationality and also wages paid, besides other matters of similar character.

The penalty set for false information given by corporations is set by law at a maximum of \$10,000 and one year's imprisonment.

## PLANS SUBMITTED.

Model Jail for Honolulu Pro-

jected.

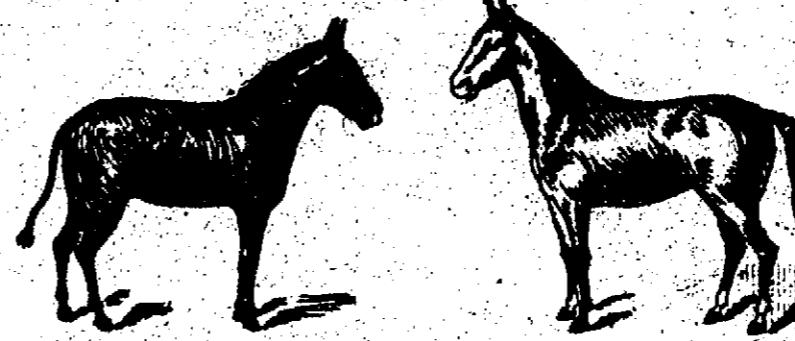
Plans for the new jail were yesterday handed in by Architect O. G. Trapagen. With certain modifications ad-

judged necessary to meet the requirements of a tropical climate, the architect has closely copied the present Minnesota State prison, considered one of the most satisfactory buildings in the States. The plans submitted provide for the erection of four concrete and steel buildings, two stories high, and containing 360 all-steel cells, whose doors open outwards into a wide hallway which extends all around the building.

Provision is made for dining hall, hospital, chapel and kitchens, all on the most approved plans. Surrounding the entire buildings, a wall of stone eighteen feet high, four feet thick at the base and two feet at the top, is surmounted at each corner with a watchtower.

HE KNOWS WHEREOF HE WRITES.

An editor prints his paper to give his patrons the news of the day and for the money there is in it. He is presumed to know of what he writes, and he generally does. When he writes as he does in the Leader Courier, Oceola Mills, Pa., without fear or hope of reward, that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts magically, and we found none better in our household. If you have a cough try it, it may be accepted as an honest expression, worthy of credence. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.



## JUST RECEIVED:

EX MAUNA ALA AND S. N. CASTLE.

## 71 Head Horses and Mules

Fine Carriage, Buggy and Dray Horses. Strong, Young and Unbroken Mules.

ON INSPECTION AT OUR PADDOCKS

Corner Queen and Alakea Streets.

## G. SCHUMAN.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO.,  
LIMITED

General Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

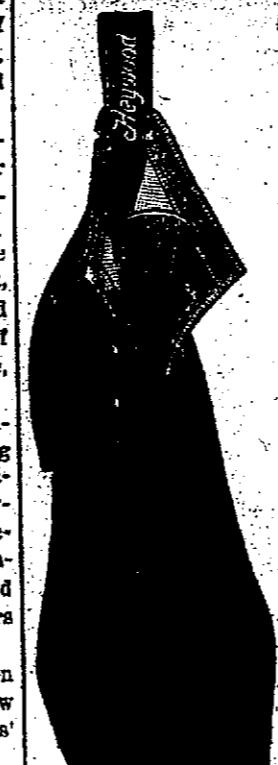
Live Stock,  
Fowls, Feed  
and Vehicles

Bought, sold and  
exchanged on  
commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

THE BUNION SHOE  
MADE BY  
HEYWOOD.

The "Bunion Shoe" is the only shoe in the world that will fit the foot with a bunion or an enlarged joint.

Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words, shoes made on the Bunion Last.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store.  
Sign of the Big Shoe. — Fort Street.

G. K. WILCOX, President.  
E. SUHE, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFIELD, Vice President.  
T. MAY, Auditor.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial  
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—  
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCIATED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.  
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.  
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Member.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

## DON'T

Spend Your Money

## ABROAD!

You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco, can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise:

STERLING SILVER,  
FINE PLATED WARE,  
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS,  
(New Designs.)  
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA,  
(Something New.)  
RICH CUT GLASS,  
FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,  
FRENCH CHINA,  
GERMAN CHINA,  
ENGLISH CHINA,  
FIGURES,  
BRONZES,  
ORNAMENTS,  
JARDINIERS,  
LAMPS,  
And Many Novelties.

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All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

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Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

\*\*\*\*\*

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.  
LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's  
Blood  
Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMOUS BLOOD PURIFIER  
AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM  
ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSES ARISING.

For Scrofula, Scrofulous, Skin and Blood  
Diseases, Rheumatism, Pimples, and Boils of  
all Kinds, it's a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck,  
Cures Sores on the Face, Cures Head or Pimples on the Face  
Cures Scrofulous, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,  
Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures Boils, Cures  
All Diseases arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.  
It removes the cause from the Blood and  
restores the body to the most perfect condition of either sex, the  
most efficient solvency sufficient to give it a trial to  
test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-  
DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles in  
each, and in cases containing six times the  
quantity, in boxes.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.  
It removes the cause from the Blood and  
restores the body to the most perfect condition of either sex, the  
most efficient solvency sufficient to give it a trial to  
test its value.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that it is in good condition and uninjured by unscrupulous vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the label.

The Government Stamp, "C. Clarke's Blood  
Mixture," is also to be seen on the bottle.</



**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1899.

## PROBLEMS BEFORE US.

While the Territorial bill might have given the local electorate more to say about the personnel of the higher offices, those who framed that measure probably thought it wise to keep the reins of Island government well in hand at Washington until the objects of the electorate became better known.

There might easily arise voting conditions here leading to the choice of men to the higher posts who would be far less acceptable to the country than those whom a Governor, answerable on the one hand to the Hawaiian Senate and on the other to the President of the United States, would appoint. Should it appear that our mixed electorate can be trusted to provide good government for itself, as evidenced by the kind of Legislature it ordains and the success of the municipal and county systems it chooses to adopt, then we may begin to agitate, with every prospect of success, for the wider responsibilities and privileges of Statehood. But Statehood would be quickly tabooed if, through an abuse of the right of such abounding freedom of choice of high officials as the Star suggests, the Island government became a scandal or a menace. It must not be forgotten that we are about to enter upon a difficult experiment and that the difficulties might be increased by giving our as yet untried suffragists—untried under the American system—all the power some of them would like to exercise.

## COMPLETE SELF-GOVERNMENT.

It is argued that because the colonial Americans began their career as a nation with complete self-government and thrived under it the mixed electorate of Hawaii may be safely entrusted with nearly the same powers. The cases, however, do not seem to us to afford a parallel. Long before the colonial Americans had gained their independence they had, out of their own consciousness of what was just and safe, developed self-government along ideal lines. They did not have to be tutored or watched as they went on with the work, for by character, education and temperament they were fitted to undertake the most urgent duties of democracy. With their sturdy moral code, their religious convictions, their scorn of the base and unworthy in politics, they formed the best material out of which to make a State that their age afforded.

But suppose they had been a mixed race with the Anglo-Saxon element in the minority? What then? The negroes of the South have not been able to make good use of the suffrage in these times, despite two centuries of white example; suppose in those times they had outnumbered the whites in the thirteen new States and that the electorate constituted in part by them had been able to choose every official but the one highest. In that case we should now be considering a more perfect parallel. But this journal has too much respect for the intelligence of the Hawaiian Star, to whom these considerations are addressed, to think that it would, in such event, find much historical cause in the annals of early American self-government to ask that all the great offices of the coming Territory of Hawaii should be put at the disposal of our voters.

Any one might have predicted what the compatriots of Jefferson and Franklin would do with their privileges, but who can tell what the compatriots of Bob Wilcox and J. W. Bishop might do with theirs? We hope for the best but we do not know. The natives will vote and they may outvote the annexation whites. It is so vital a matter, this one of the outcome of our Island polling, that the framers of the Territorial bill acted most wisely, as we think, in making the higher officers of State appointive rather than elective. We get a surer pledge of safety than could otherwise have been had.

The Star demands an opportunity for the voters to show whether they are or are not fit to exercise their privileges. It asks: "How is any one going to judge of the capacity of the Hawaiian voter for local self-government if no opportunity is given to him of proving that capacity?" But is the opportunity to be withheld? The voters will have all to say about municipal or county organization; they will also range across the continent from the Pacific Coast and at Atlantic connections that time enough to ask in their name will form a belt line around the world."

The thing that strikes returning old-timers first is the busy look of Honolulu's streets. The day has passed since of Anglo-Saxon democracy—its wealth, its happiness, its influence and its power—is a menace to the sys-

## THANKSGIVING DAY.

The feast of the Puritans has become the holiday of the people, but the day has not lost the flavor of the earlier observance. Men still give thanks in a reverent spirit; they crowd the churches as they rarely do upon any other day of public ceremony; families gather at the paternal board where grace is still invoked in the old fashion. There is, it is true, a new atmosphere of sport and hilarity about Thanksgiving Day but it does not alter the fact that the feast of the Puritans, in both its religious and social significance, is still with us. Long may it survive the buffeting of time and the attrition of cynical disfavor, far fall the day when it may be stripped of its primary meanings and become the hollow fete time of the madding crowd who see in the most sacred festivals no more than the chance for another afternoon off and for a lively night to follow.

Thanksgiving Day implies, of course, something to be grateful for. Now and then gratitude has to take the form of a lively sense of favor to come, but not so in the present era or on this soil. The people of Hawaii can rise to the spirit of the President's proclamation and thank the destiny that shapes our ends for a vast and accumulating store of material good. We have never had a better year. Prosperity has risen like a fragrant emanation of the soil; peace and justice have held sway unchallenged and unimpugned; education has done a more perfect work; floods and pestilences have not visited us; past bitterness has softened and men, sunburned by politics, have become friends. Why should we not give thanks and take courage for the future?

So let all unite in the common jubilation. One may do that whether he is Catholic or Protestant, Jew or gentile, a believer or an agnostic, and irrespective of his color or his speech. There is probably no one who is not

in some way better off for living in Hawaii—better off in health, or fortune, or employment, or in friends, or in experiences, or in prospects, or in some spiritual or material possession. Is it not well for him to give thanks to whatever, in his light or in his darkness, by his reason or by his instinct, he puts his faith and rests his individual hope?

## ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Whether Great Britain and the United States will ever come together in the terms of a definite alliance is an engrossing subject with the reviewers and editorial moralists on both sides of the Atlantic. It is admitted that the ill-feeling caused by mistakes on the part of British ministries, by common misunderstandings, by the exigencies of American politics and the partisan tone of text books, has in a measurable degree abated. But whether this change of sentiment will ever lead to joint action in the politics of the world is an open question. People suggest many things as being pro or con. Perhaps such an alliance would bring down upon the United States the enmity of all the rest of the world; perhaps on the other hand it would attract the weaker nations into the mystic circle of the giant brotherhood for the sake of peace. It is argued by those who oppose the change that two powers which are rivals in commerce could never be true friends in politics, but this does not account for the fact that as British commerce and trade have declined the feeling in Great Britain in favor of locking arms with America has increased. The situation of the moment declares that no Ministry in the United Kingdom and no party in the United States could withstand the protest which the opposing political forces—Irish and Germans in America and reactionaries of all kinds in Great Britain—would make at the polis; but this theory, though practical enough for the hour, could hardly stand the test of a common danger.

The point is that even if Hawaii were called a colony it would be identified in all its important privileges and immunities with a Territory; and that this being so, no practical reason can be given for calling it a colony or treating it as anything else than an integral part of the Union.

Important steamship news comes from Seattle. It is to the effect that for three weeks past representatives of the Russian Government have been on the Coast secretly looking into the advantages of the various ports—Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco and San Diego—with a view to finding one suitable for the Pacific Coast terminal of a fleet of steamers to be built and put on by the trans-Siberian railroad between Port Arthur, the Russian port in China, and the United States. The

one thing is certain: If Great Britain should go down in the abyss where Imperial Rome and no one knows how many other world-powers have vanished, the United States would stand practically alone in championship of the democratic idea. Can she afford to stand alone? Could she have afforded to take Spain by the throat last year if Great Britain had been a fourth-class power? Perhaps, but there would have been danger in the air. One cannot but remember the significant stir among the Continental monarchies when America sent the ultimatum to Spain and the sullen attitude of more than one great power when Great Britain said that she would see fair play.

If alliance ever comes it will come as the logical and inevitable result of a common peril, of the alternative of ruin or united self-defense. Undoubtedly every Continental monarchy, whatever temporary ententes there may be, is averse to Great Britain and the United States because the vast success of Anglo-Saxon democracy—its wealth, its happiness, its influence and its power—is a menace to the sys-

tem and the aims of autocratic government. If one of these free nations could be crushed the other would soon be attacked in overwhelming force. That is one reason why Great Britain, in the light of her newly acquired wisdom, hastens to get between the United States and any threatening coalition. It knows that the Anglo-Saxons must make common cause or be assaulted in detail. Napoleon foresaw this danger when he said that Europe must be either Republican or Cossack. There are great powers—one of them a military empire in the disguise of a republic—which are conspiring in every shadow to make it Cossack. Against these armored forces stand the democracy of Great Britain and the democracy of America. They are apart from one another, it is true, but they occupy the same "far-flung" defensive line. Could they help coming together if either one were in danger of being driven from that position and compelled to yield to the forces that menace both?

Perhaps an alliance may not be needed in this generation, nor for an hundred years, but when it is needed it will follow like effect from cause. In the meantime the policy that goes farthest toward establishing good-will and mutual respect is the best patriotism and the only safety. Americans must put aside the memory of old feuds and remember the objects, vital to us, that Great Britain stands for in the world; while Britons, for their part, must not forget that America is a mighty stronghold of their own basic principles and as such may be needed, some day, to help hold common ground

## THE COLONIAL BUGBEAR.

A colony of the United States, being under the Federal Constitution, would be so nearly identical with a Territory that it would be absurd to call it anything else.

The true colony, as Great Britain claims and recognizes it, has local self-government and an appointive Governor who, in turn, names some or all of the higher administrative officers. In

this respect it is like an American Territory; but it also has the right to enact its own tariff and navigation laws

and that is where it becomes vitally different from what an American colony could possibly be. As the Federal Constitution stands, the revenue laws of the United States must apply equally in all American possessions. The Supreme Court so construed the law when California was ceded to the Union holding that, by the ratification of the treaty California becomes a part of the United States.

Instantly bound and privileged by the laws which Congress had passed to raise a revenue from duties on imports. It is conceded by all great lawyers who have so far studied the matter and given their views to the public that the same principle must apply to Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and any other acquired possessions.

The clause of the organic law which says that "all" duties, imports and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States settles the matter, both as regards the tariff and the navigation laws, in the latter relation freeing American ships in waters dominated by United States custom houses from tonnage and import duties. By common consent the phrase "the United States," as used in the Constitution, means all territory of whatever political organization, which the flag permanently shelters. Only during ad-interim military rule can separate jurisdiction be maintained.

The point is that even if Hawaii were called a colony it would be identified in all its important privileges and immunities with a Territory; and that this being so, no practical reason can be given for calling it a colony or treating it as anything else than an integral part of the Union.

The Spanish charts of the Philippine group did more harm to the American Navy when they led the Charleston into a trap than the whole Spanish fleet was able to do in war time.

There is a tendency in the American and foreign press to give the credit of Boer strategy to outsiders. The causes are, however, that the strategy is a home product, the outcome of the native cunning and military instinct of the race. Natural soldiers, the Boer Generals have studied the tricks of the trade for years and are fit, on their own soil and within the limitations of the strength at their disposal to cope with any European commander.

C. P. Huntington is making plans to connect San Diego with the Southern Pacific system and use that place as a port of call for Pacific Mail steamers running between San Francisco and Panama. As the new branch will make a short cut from the Gulf cotton belt to the seaboard it may be inferred that trans-Pacific steamers will also be included in the Huntingtonian scheme. In that case Honolulu will come into very intimate relations with San Diego and Coronado and with the lines running Eastward by the extreme Southern route.

## Hood's

## Pills

Favorite Cathartic

It is easy to purge, but that is not what

is wanted. A mild but sure and unirritating cathartic will set Nature to going, and relieve the head, the stomach, the liver and all the organs of the body

from the many and dangerous evils of a clogged corporeal drainage.

Hood's Pills CURE Liver Ills, sick headache, biliousness, constipation, without purging, without pain, without violence.

## CURE

from the many and dangerous evils of a clogged corporeal drainage.

Hood's Pills CURE Liver Ills, sick headache, biliousness, constipation, without

purging, without pain, without violence.

## CUBAN CANE LAND

## Not Replanted for Fear of the Usual Revolutions.

## POLITICAL TROUBLE KEPT UP

Every One on the Island Who Has Property Wants American Rule in Future.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Dr. Joseph L. Hance, who for four years preceding the war between this country and Spain was United States Consul at Cardenas, Cuba, has just returned from Cuba. He went there last June to attend to some legal business and to make himself familiar with conditions throughout the island. He journeyed on horseback in almost every part of Cuba, visiting especially many of the large sugar plantations.

"Public opinion in America," he said, "is formed by reports from Havana. There you get only one side of the story, and the least important side, as regards questions of administration. To comprehend the industrial pursuits it is necessary to visit the large agricultural and mining interests of the country, especially the sugar plantations. Sugar is rarely seen on any of the plantations now. In the provinces of Havana and Santa Clara 1,000 miles and all the cane have been destroyed. Adventurers have promulgated the idea that planters will not have adequate protection in Cuba, and therefore nothing is being done toward replanting the burned fields, or replacing the machinery. This, too, in spite of the fact that some of the best land in Cuba can now be had cheap. Outside of Havana, the political agitation that is kept up is greatly deplored. Every one on the island who has any property at stake desires a continuance of American occupation or any form of government under our protection that will afford safety."

"There is one thing that strikes me, as a lawyer, as being of more importance than laymen seem to be aware of. I think a matter of prime importance is the immediate appointment of a commission to thoroughly revise the Spanish code now prevailing in Cuba."

CUBANS WANT ANNEXATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The first formal suggestion that the annexation of Cuba is desired by Cubans will be made to President McKinley tomorrow.

A delegation consisting of Alvaro Mantalvo, a rich Cuban planter, and Francisco Figueras, editor of the *Espacio*, an annexation paper of Havana, and accompanied by William O. McDowell, president of the Cuban-American League, arrived here tonight and tomorrow will begin a series of calls on the President, Secretary Root, and Secretary Gage to discuss the future of the island.

This delegation represents the Board of Agriculture of Cuba and the primary object of their visit is to secure a reduction of the duty on sugar, placing Cuba at least on a par with British colonies under the reciprocity treaty, and such other concessions in behalf of Cuban producers as will enable them to re-establish the industries of the island.

The sugar industries of Cuba are prostrated and mortgaged to the Spaniards to the extent of \$19,000,000, and upon this debt an interest of 40 per cent is paid. It is the intention of the delegates to have a comfortable balance with which to work the plantations of the Cubans. The delegates have already consulted New York financiers, who have promised to advance the money, providing some assurances can be given that it will be safe to do so. This, of course, means that the United States should remain in the island indefinitely, and eventually annexation. While the mission of the delegates is apparent as a commercial one, they would naturally speak of the political situation to the President and tell him of the "growing demand" for annexation.

President McDowell of the Cuban-American League, who is an enthusiastic annexationist, said:

"Cuba has but one future, and that is annexation to the United States. The substantial men of Cuba, which, of course, means the property owners, are unanimously in favor of annexation. I propose to take advantage of this occasion to present the matter to President McKinley. If a vote should be taken in Cuba under the old Spanish law, which is now in force, and requires a voter to pay taxes to the value of \$25 before he is permitted to vote at the municipal elections, and \$50 to enable him to cast his ballot in the governmental elections, it would be unanimous for annexation."

The Administration will receive the delegation cordially. This is evidently the beginning of the Republican plan to annex Cuba as soon as possible, and thus obviate the establishment of an independent government.

## An Old Native Dead.

At 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, Mr. Kawelo died at his home on Alakea street near Merchant. Tuesday morning he was well as usual, but after a short walk he returned to his home, complaining of illness. He continued to grow worse until his death. Mr. Kawelo was an old resident of the city, and was for many years in the employ of the late James I. Dowsett. His wife died some years ago. One son, who resides on Kauai, and the niece with whom he made his home, are his surviving relatives. Mr. Kawelo was seventy-one years of age. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

## NEW GUINEA WAR.

The Natives Turn Out to Kill Each Other.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., says that a disastrous civil war has broken out in the British possession of New Guinea, eleven villages having been obliterated, with a heavy slaughter of the inhabitants.

# THE SHAM BATTLE

(Continued from Page 11)

Major Camara had his troops ready for the contemplated attack when Col. Wagner gave the command to his personal aide for the day. Bugler T. W. Merrill, to sound the call to commence action. A Portuguese soldier in Major Camara's command misunderstood the orders and blazed away at the unseen enemy.

## THE ACTION BEGINS.

After several minutes' wait, a line of skirmishers was thrown out by Major Zeigler which were immediately fired

regiment surgeon, Dr. Garvin, at once attended the wounded man and banded up his eyes and face and sent him into town for immediate medical treatment. The right eye is badly damaged, and the blood flowed copiously from it, and fears are entertained that he may at least lose the sight of his right eye.

## CEASE FIRING.

Just as Sergeant Peterson was wounded at 10:40, Col. Wagner had his bugler sound "Cease Firing," as he observed the opposing lines were approaching too close to one another. The rifles here and there gave out a desultory spurt as the smoke cleared away, the troops marched down in friendly step, and drew up in review at the base of the fiercely contested, and seemingly impregnable Rocky Hill, and the great sham battle was done.

## OPINIONS ON STRATEGY.

The judges of the merits of the opposing lines of strategy agreed that the position occupied by Major Camara was admirably adapted for defensive purposes, and being such his men should not have been exposed as much as they were, especially his reserves, which occupied a position in front of the highest eminence instead of behind it, exposing it to the opposite artillery fire, this being accentuated by their diversified uniform. Otherwise the disposition of skirmishers was well done, and his counter attack at the stone wall was a fine piece of strategy.

As to Major Zeigler's plan of attack, it was well carried out, especially in the first movement which appeared to be a feint upon Camara's right flank, but later developed into a massed attack engaging his entire left wing. The sortie against this movement was well timed, and in actual engagement would have held the advancing force while the reserves would have poured in a galling fire and disorganized the attack.

As to the artillery, its mission on both sides should have been to silence the guns, thus putting them out of the fight entirely on both sides. Maj. Zeigler's attack all through was well conducted, but, as the judges declared,

upon by the field piece of the defensive line. A rapid fire soon followed on the part of the artillery supports, but the skirmishers took up positions behind a ridge of rocks and were not dislodged. Zeigler's artillery was late in getting into action to attempt to silence the opposite gun, but defective ammunition caused considerable delay. The defense contemplated an attack from the center of the opposing force, although a skirmish line was thrown out on their left, which was understood on the part of Maj. Camara, as a feint. However the firing on Zeigler's left became persistent, and the gun on the crest was swung in on them. As a practical maneuver this latter movement could probably not have been accomplished in actual warfare as the gun during its firing upon the infantry advance would have been silenced by the opposing gun, and the defenders would thereby have been deprived of its principal support.

MAJOR C. W. ZIEGLER.

Commanding Attacking Column.

(Photo by Davey.)

When the supposed feint developed into a general flank attack, Major Camara dispatched a heavy line of skirmishers to the bottom of the hill beyond the windmill, and they took up a position behind the stone wall near President Dole's carriage. Zeigler's force moving in skirmish line through the wooded portion back of the windmill was caught in an enfilading fire at this juncture, but rapidly changed front and reformed their advance line behind the old shanty.

## THE VIEW OF THE BATTLE.

From the crest of the hill the view of the battle was superb; heavy volleys from both sides were fired fast and furiously covering the contested field with a thick pall of smoke. The artillery on the hill had its attention divided between the opposite gun which it was endeavoring to silence and which, although lightly supported, was a strong feature in covering the attack, and the infantry advance, now a general one along Major Camara's right flank. Steadily advancing from the shanty and through the woods Zeigler's command encountered Camara's advance line behind the stone wall, which had gone into close action for a counter.

## THE FIGHT AT THE WALL.

The fight over the stone wall was fiercely contested, and resulted in a retreat of Camara's skirmishers to the protection afforded by the skirmishers half way up the hill. At this point Camara's reserves began heavy firing on Zeigler's advance, sufficient had it been actual warfare to have annihilated it before it reached the base of Rocky Hill. Here the defense was split and heavy volley firing on both sides hid both bodies of troops under a heavy mantle of smoke. As the skirmishers retreated up the slopes the attacking column advanced with a hurrah rapidly climbing up toward the rocky ridges on the extreme makai side of the Hill, where they met with a stubborn resistance.

## A SOLDIER WOUNDED.

Sergeant Peterson of F company was ahead of his company, and had reached within a very few feet of the ridge when he came face to face with the opposing forces. Quick as a flash a gun was fired unintentionally into the daring man's face—so sudden was his appearance that the gun fired by the soldier was fired without its possessor having an idea that one of the opposing force was so close upon their position. As the combatants were within but a few feet of each other, the charge of powder entered Sergeant Peterson's eyes, completely closing them, the right eye seemingly suffering most. The

CAPTAIN GEO. W. ASHLEY,  
Aide-de-Camp.  
(Photo by Davey.)

equal forces and artillery on both sides, and the splendid defensive position were such as to make a successful attack impossible.

## THE JUDGE'S DECISION.

The decision of Col. Wagner, Col. Scott and Major McCoy was rendered to Colonel Jones after considerable consultation on the part of the judges and is as follows:

## REPORT OF JUDGES.

"The flank attack along the stone fence would have succeeded in driving the defenders back to their main position. Only a part of the defensive force would, however, have been compromised and defenders would have been in position to resist stubbornly.

Owing to the strength of the defensive position and the losses already encountered by the defensive, the latter did not have the numerical odds necessary to carry the position and the attack would have failed."

"The attack under the natural conditions as suggested by the topography of the country," said one of the judges, "would invariably fail, as the defense had by all odds the best of the fight from beginning to end. The attacking party could have been completely annihilated."

Col. Wagner said that "the National Guard of Hawaii compares favorably with the National Guard organization of any State in the Union. Their behavior and tractability was evidence of high intelligence in military matters."

President Dole and all the military visitors were greatly pleased with the strategy displayed on the part of the battalion commanders, and the discipline which prevailed among the members of the guard.

## Colonel Blount's Book.

An item in a Southern paper states that Colonel Blount, formerly paramount commissioner here, is writing a volume of political reminiscences. Several chapters will be devoted to an explanation and defense of his course in Hawaii. The book ought to sell well in these Islands if it doesn't anywhere else.

# WANT A STEAMER

New Zealanders Want a Hand in the Deal.

A Matter That Affects the New Oceanic Mail Line Arrangement Brought Up.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Oct. 28.—There is a general idea here that the Oceanic Steamship Company of San Francisco is endeavoring to disconnect the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand from the San Francisco mail service, and a warm controversy is in prospect. New Zealanders are very favorably disposed toward Americans, but the threat is made that any attempt in the direction indicated will lead to the re-establishment of the Vancouver line and the consequent diversion of the Australian traffic from San Francisco.

The Oceanic Steamship Company has an agent here in the person of Mr. Withford of Auckland, who recently returned from England via America and Messrs. Spreckels and Mr. Withford are in close communication by cable, and the latter is also in touch with the United States Government in connection with the matter. Evidently the Oceanic Steamship Company intends a big scoop in connection with the Hanna-Payne Shipping bill, but New Zealanders want, at all events, a third interest in their own mail service.

During the closing hours of the New Zealand Parliament the other day, the following resolution regarding an improved service was agreed to:

That this House authorizes the Government to extend the San Francisco mail service for twelve months from the 1st day of April, 1900, on the present terms and conditions, as set out in the contract agreements dated the 11th day of April, 1889, and the 20th day of July, 1899, and published in Parliamentary Paper F-6, 1899, page 23; that this House also empowers the Government to enter into negotiations for a sixteen and for a seventeen day's service once every four weeks, and also alternate services once every two weeks and once every three weeks, to vessels of not less than 4,000 tons, between Auckland and San Francisco, for a period of five (or seven) years, commencing about April, 1901, provided that at least one British-owned steamer shall be employed in either service. The result of such negotiations shall be submitted to the House for confirmation next session, and shall have no effect till approved by the House.

In answer to a question whether Messrs. Spreckels & Co. had made any offer to the Government in regard to a service, and if so what the Ministers intended to do, the Premier said an offer had been received for a service to start in December next. New South Wales was included in the offer and had not yet had time to consider it. This offer would save the company tendering.

## SUGAR SUMMARY.

## The Crop of Hawaiian Islands for 1899-1900

The Board of Agriculture, through Mr. Wray Taylor, has issued a report of the sugar crop of Hawaii for 1899-1900. A summary of the skilled and unskilled labor employed on the plantations is also given as the following will show:

Statement of the sugar crop of the Hawaiian Islands (1898-1899)—Oahu, 45,820 tons, with Ewa (22,334), Oahu (7,935), and Kahuku (7,008) leading. Maui, 54,384 tons, with Hawa'ii Commercial (16,621), Pioneer Mill (10,589) and Wailuku Sugar Co. (7,412) leading. Hawaii, 117,239 tons, with Hawa'ii Agr. (12,157), Wailuku Mill Co. (9,131), Honokaa Sugar Co. (9,111), Onomea Sugar Co. (8,404) and Haka'au Pl. Co. (8,930) leading. Kauai, 65,350 tons with Hawa'ii Sugar Co. (14,500), Lihue Pl. Co. (13,333) and Makai Sugar Co. (9,350) leading. Total of 282,807 tons.

Statement of the sugar crop (estimated) of the Hawaiian Islands (1899-1900)—Oahu, 58,900 tons, with Ewa (24,000), Oahu Sugar Co. (14,000) and Wailuku Agr. Co. (6,000) leading. Hawa'ii Sugar Co. mentioned as a new plantation. Maui, 59,350 tons, with Hawa'ii Com. & Sugar Co. (16,000), Pioneer Mill Co. (14,000), Wailuku Sugar Co. (7,000) and Palaia Pl. (4,000) leading. (Kihel and Nahuku mentioned as new plantations). Molokai (Am. Sugar Co. and Kamalo mentioned as new plantations). Lanai (Maua'e Sugar Co. and Palawai Dev. Ass. mentioned as new plantations). Hawaii, 119,953 tons with Hakalau Pl. Co. (11,000), Honokaa Sugar Co. (9,500) and Hawa'ii Agr. Co. and Hamakua Mill Co. (each 9,000) leading. Kauai, 64,400 tons with Hawa'ii Sugar Co. (14,500), Lihue and Hanamulu (combined) Mills (16,000 each) and Makai Sugar Co. (10,000) leading. Total of 304,603 tons or 21,796 tons over season of 1899-1899.

Number and nature of all labor on Hawaiian sugar plantations up to October 31, 1899—Hawaiians 163 contract, 1,125 day and 28 women; Portuguese, 1,53 contract, 1,618 day, 130 women and 252 minors. Japanese, 17,547 contract, 5,741 day and 2,366 women. Chinese, 2,768 contract, 3,201 day and 19 women. South Sea Islanders, 10 contract and 63 day. American 267, British 109, Germans 138, Scandinavians 37, Austrians 188, and other nationalities 66. Total of 35,987 divided among the Islands as follows: Oahu, 7,093; Maui, 7,762; Molokai, 778; Lanai, 404; Hawaii, 12,640; and Kauai, 7,905.

For general information apply to

# Sure Cure

## For General Weakness.

The debilitating effects of a warm climate and exposure to all kinds of weather are sure to bring on disorders of the blood and weaken the system. Mr. Charles Geddes, of Mt. Malo, W. A., sends his photograph, and tells of a sure cure for these conditions.



"For some time I have been landlord of the Royal Hotel in the Mt. Harrison Gold fields district, eighty miles from the nearest railway. I have sold a great deal of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it gives the most universal satisfaction. My miners, prospectors, and others come from all over the world to buy it. It is a sure cure for all kinds of weather. Their blood becomes very impure and the whole system greatly weakened, but

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla" is always a sure cure. I have known miners to send a hundred miles for it, such is their faith in it.

To cure constipation, biliousness, indigestion, and sick headache, there is no remedy equal to Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

\* 2-10.

Session Sales—Morning Session—One hundred Waialua, assessable, \$85.30; 15 Waialua, assessable, \$85.

Afternoon Session—Five hundred O. R. & L. bonds, \$105; 25 Hawaiian bonds, \$6, \$101.50; 25 Kihel, \$10.50; 5 Hawaiian Sugar Co., \$220.

Outside Sales Reported—Fifty Waialua, assessable, \$86.50. Quotation Changes—Thirty-three.

Flood on Merchant Street

Yesterday afternoon a dray ran into a hydrant in front of the building formerly occupied by the Woman's Exchange on Merchant street and broke it off. Water spouted up in a great fountain, rising above the top of the neighboring fence, and soon flooded the street. It was a good while before the flood was shut off and in the meantime the city water had gone to waste at the rate of 2000 gallons per minute.

A Chinese Commissioner.

The local Chinese merchants have raised a fund with which to send a commissioner to Washington. James W. Girvin was asked to go and had about made up his mind to do so when he was offered a better thing in the census office. The object of the Oriental merchants is to seek legislation to permit freer passage between China and Hawaii of Chinese who belong here.

The Nippon Maru is due from San Francisco tomorrow with five-day's later news; it is probable a transport will be in before with one or two days' news.

Definite news is expected by the next mail as to the identity of the Hawaiian schooner reported to have arrived at Montevideo with her crew in mutiny.

The O. R. & L. Co. coal supply is running low, and long delayed supplies are anxiously looked for. Over 1,100 tons are either due here or on the way.

Sugar report, New York, November 20: Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 1/16 bid; centrifugal 56 test, 4 1/4 c. Refined, steady; crushed, 5 11/16; powdered, 5 1/4; granulated, 5 2/16.

The Myrtle Boat Club at its recent meeting decided to enter into a three years' compact with the other clubs, and also that no limit be placed on the shell for the senior crew.

Captain Jacobson was a passenger by the Australia yesterday for San Francisco, where he will take command of Wilders' new steamer, the Kaiulani, and bring it to the Islands.

The Hancock and City of Pueblo both experienced extremely rough weather between San Francisco and Honolulu, encountering a heavy storm last night previous to sighting Oahu. Most of the officers and men were seasick throughout the trip.

Don't forget the day—DEC. 4th, 1899, at 9:30 a. m.

# HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 29, 1899.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Par.	St. & Act.
MAN. ANTELL.	1,000,000	100	457
CO. BREWER & CO.	1,000,000	100	120
AMERICAN ASSOCIABLE	6,000,000	100	274
" " Paid up	750,000	100	20
HANOKU	1,000,000	100	35
H. CO. & CO. & CO.	500,000	100	200
HAIKU	600,000	100	100
KAHUKA	250,000	100	20
KAHUKA R. CO. (1st. pd. up.)	250,000	100	105
Kihel Plan. Co. (1st. pd. up.)	1,500,000	50	105
Kihel Plan. Co. (2d. pd. up.)	1,500,000	50	105
Kihel Plan. Co. (3d. pd. up.)	1,500,000	50	105
Kihel Plan. Co. (4d. pd. up.)	1,500,000	50	105
Kihel Plan. Co. (5d. pd. up.)	1,500,000	50	105
Kihel Plan. Co. (6d. pd. up.)	1,500,000	50	105
Kihel Plan. Co. (7d. pd. up.)	1,500,000	50	105
Kihel Plan. Co. (8d. pd. up.)	1,500,000	50	105
Kihel Plan. Co. (9d. pd. up.)	1,500,000	50	105</td

## THE KAISER WINS

## All Germany Now Wants Naval Increase.

People and Press Join in a Movement Which Has Been Conducted with Great Skill.

BERLIN, November 18.—The reassembling of the Reichstag Tuesday caused hardly a ripple on the surface of political life. It seems that neither the Reichstag nor the Government is anxious for conflict over the pending measures concerning which there is much heated difference of opinion.

The movement to increase the navy has not lost its vigor. The agitation started by the Emperor is being skillfully managed. Captain von Heeringen of the Berlin Ministry, who has done most of the literary work connected with the matter, has, by the Emperor's orders, published a pamphlet arguing powerfully for the necessity for a large navy. By a liberal use of parallel columns he shows that the navy should at least be doubled in order to accomplish its proper work. The Emperor's affection for this naval officer was shown when, speaking to a naval attaché of a foreign power, he said: "Heeringen is my Captain Mahan."

Captain Heeringen has gone to Munich to explain to the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the features of the naval plan and its necessity. He also goes on the same mission to Stuttgart, Carlsruhe and Dresden. In the meanwhile the sentiment of the nation in favor of the plan is steadily growing and the bulk of the press is apparently being convinced. A number of popular movements in support of the plan are being arranged, including one for lectures in all the important cities under the auspices of a score of the most prominent persons. Among the lecturers who have offered their services are Admiral Werner and Professors Wagner and Schmoller. The papers are filled with communications from all sorts and conditions of people advocating the increase. In one of these in the *Kreuse Zeitung*, Count von Riechenbach says: "The Kaiser is the best naval expert. It is only necessary to vote as he bids."

As a matter of fact, the movement may be said to have won even before the Reichstag has anything to do with it. This is shown by the fact that all the navy yards are working to the utmost and that new shipyards are being started at Bremen. The Vulcan works have established a branch at Gessemund. It is said in naval circles that the consent of the Reichstag has not been waited for, as it is assumed the Emperor's plan will pass. The Vorwaerts decisively says: "The Krupps, while professing great patriotism, have not scrupled to make enormous contracts for the construction of new navy yards in Russia, being assured of an annual profit of 27,000,000 rubles by the Russian Government. The same firm also sold the United States, through the Carnegies, the latest and best steel plates, which have been found better than the Harveyized. This," the Vorwaerts remarks, "shows a wonderful combination of business and patriotism."

The Office Post reproduces from American papers statements that the strengthening of the United States' naval resources at Manila is intended for the purpose of supporting Great Britain in the Far East. The Post asserts that the statements are trustworthy, and says that the recent denials of Administration speakers in the West are not worthy of consideration.

The papers here assert that the results of the Philadelphia congress are all. The correspondence of the Cologne Gazette to this effect is widely produced. The papers also claim that Germany must have more colonies, and as it is nonsense to maintain that the earth is divided up, as a new division is impending in colonial possessions. The Netherlands colonies are pointed to as among those that cannot much longer be kept from a new division, saying that the candidates for these rich colonies are Great Britain and Germany, adding that the latter has the better chance.

## THE CHARLESTON.

The Culgoa goes to the Aid of the Wrecked Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Culgoa started today from Hongkong for the wreck of the cruiser Charleston. Naval officers here believe she carries a force of wreckers in accordance with Admiral Watson's directions and at least sufficient plant to make a thorough examination of the hull of the ship. If she can manage to approach the wreck and lift off the big turret guns it is believed that the Charleston can be floated. The main source of anxiety is the weather, which at this time is likely to be stormy.

## A FASTER AUTOMOBILE.

One Runs a Hundred Miles Without Recharging.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 18.—A

applied to automobiles has just been given over the South Jersey bicycle course. The record for the best previous performance of a storage battery in an automobile, being double the weight in both battery and vehicle to that used here, without recharging, eighty-seven miles, made during the summer in France by Count Chassalant Lawbert, was eclipsed, the automobile making 100 miles without having the battery recharged.

The automobile used in this test was a runabout and weighed complete 2,200 pounds, of which the batteries weighed 1,000 pounds. With two passengers the total weight was about 2,500 pounds. The total time for the distance was 7 hours, 44 minutes, which included twenty minutes' rest.

## ISLANDS EXHIBIT AT PARIS.

Those Taken from Spain by the United States.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Secretary of State Hay today notified Commissioner General Peck that the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans acquired by the United States as a result of the Spanish war are to participate in the exhibits of the American section at the Paris Exposition in 1900. The exhibits will be symbolic of the different products of the islands.

## WHO IS MINISTER

## McKinley Disapproves Damon's Resignation

## President's Action Indicates the Confidence Reposed in the Former Minister.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The President has refused to accept the resignation of Mr. Damon, the Hawaiian Minister of Finance, and that official will remain in office at least until such time as Congress provides for a system of government for the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Damon's resignation was tendered at a time when he was in Italy, seeking to secure the emigration to Hawaii of Italian laborers.

This pursuit was in the interest of an organization of planters and capitalists, and it was thought to be scarcely fitting that the Minister of Finance should engage in such outside matters. The resignation was tendered under these conditions, but as Mr. Damon has since terminated the connection between himself and the organization referred to the reason for its acceptance at once disappeared.

When the attention of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was brought to the above dispatch, he expressed himself as surprised at its contents. He had not been aware of it until yesterday afternoon. "Nothing," said he, "can be done today, being a holiday, and consequently no meeting of the Cabinet has been called to consider the question. Furthermore the official communication upon the subject from Washington would necessarily pass through the hands of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and I have not been apprised of any such communication having been received."

Widespread interest was aroused about town relative to the dispatch and the action of President McKinley in refusing to accept Mr. Damon's resignation, inasmuch as the former has evidently considered the tender of the latter's resignation in the light that since the private business enterprise in which Mr. Damon was interested has been terminated so that his cabinet duties will not be interfered with, there is no official barrier to his remaining in office as Minister of Finance.

One construction can be placed upon the President's action—that it is certainly a high tribute to the integrity of the former Minister of Finance, and is clear evidence of the confidence which the Washington administration reposes in Mr. Damon. It makes another anomalous feature in the present local situation, but there is little doubt that Mr. Damon will ask that his resignation to the Hawaiian Executive be accepted by McKinley as that no new complications will arise.

## KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

Democrats of the State Concede Taylor's Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 18.—At Glasgow today Judge Jones rendered his decision in the Nelson county case, granting the writ asked for by the plaintiff, William S. Taylor, directing the precinct election officers of that county to correct the error in their certificates and make a true certification of the votes cast in their respective precincts for William S. Taylor, heretofore certified by them as William P. Taylor.

The Democratic newspaper figures for the first time show plurality of the votes cast in their respective precincts for William S. Taylor, heretofore certified by them as William P. Taylor.

The Democratic newspaper figures from Republican newspaper sources and at the Republican State headquarters show a plurality of 2,134 for Taylor. The discrepancy in these figures is the unofficial vote of Jefferson county is taken.

Returns from official count received from Republican newspaper sources and at the Republican State headquarters show a plurality of 2,134 for Taylor. The discrepancy in these votes cannot be accounted for until the returns are made to the State Board.

The Federal Grand Jury today re-

## DEATH OF H. F. POOR

## Varied Career Brought to a Close.

acts About the Life History of a Man Who Once Held Important Local Offices.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The death of Mr. Henry Poor, while not unexpected by his immediate friends, came as a surprise to most of the community. Mr. Poor died yesterday morning at 6 o'clock after an illness extending over two years. He was well known in Honolulu and throughout the Islands, having since his youth held many positions of private and public trust, up to the beginning of revolutionary days and the overthrow of the monarchy, of which he was a supporter.

Henry Poor was the eldest son of Mrs. C. F. Bush of this city. He was born here June 8, 1856, and was 43 years of age at the time of his death. Mr. Poor received his early education under Mr. Gulick, Sr., father of the late Charles T. Gulick of Honolulu. He afterwards attended Punahoa College, at that time under the direction of Professor Church. He left school, however, at the age of 15 and entered the banking house of Bishop & Co. as a clerk, where he remained about eight years. At that time, owing to ill health, Mr. Poor first visited the United States, where he spent some three months. When he returned to Honolulu he entered the mercantile house of Castle & Cooke.

At this time he was selected by the Government to act as secretary to Hon. C. P. Iaukea, the head of the Hawaiian Embassy to the coronation of Alexander III. of Russia. Continuing from there he made a tour of the world, visiting the greater part of Europe, India, Japan, Egypt, the United States and England and meeting many great personages there. His visit to India was immediately connected with the question of securing a labor supply for the plantations of Hawaii.

While abroad Mr. Poor received several foreign decorations, among which were the Order of the Rising Sun of Japan, the Order of Simon Bolivar of South America, an Austrian and a Russian order and several others. He also held the Hawaiian Order of Crown of Hawaii and Order of Kapiolani. During his absence in foreign lands he wrote long letters to his mother descriptive of his travels which are said to be very interesting, showing as they did how a native Hawaiian was impressed with foreign customs and progress.

Upon his return Mr. Poor became a clerk in the Supreme Court, taking the place of Mr. Fife, where he remained until he was transferred to the Postal Savings Bank. He there began the system of bookkeeping which is still continued in use.

Shortly after his return from his first visit to the United States he fell heir to the sum of \$15,000 from the George Peabody estate. This money he invested in the Kapiolani ranch, near Diamond Head, which was recently purchased by W. C. Achi & Co.

During the time Mr. Poor was employed in the postoffice and savings bank he was selected to act as secretary of Mr. J. E. Bush, head of the famous Samoan Embassy. It was in this capacity that Mr. Poor very nearly lost his life in dealing with the mutinous crew of the *Kaimiloa*. He was seized by the mutineers one day as he boarded the vessel alone, thrown to the deck and his life threatened with drawn weapons, but at that moment the sound of coming oars was heard which startled the crew and allowed him to escape. The new-comers were from the German cruiser *Olga*. Mr. Poor defended himself, aided by the Germans and others aboard the vessel, and soon dispersed the rioters.

It is related by his friends that when Henry was about 15 years of age he received as a present a printing press from his uncle in New York, upon which he printed a small sheet called the *Punahoa Journal*, a college newspaper. The paper was published at the Poor homestead, which, at that time, stood upon the ground now occupied by the Club stables on Fort street. Mr. Edward Poor, the uncle mentioned above, is the president of the National Park Bank of New York.

During his various travels over the world Mr. Poor indulged his taste for collecting; and, until he met business reverses a few years ago, was the owner of a treasury of curios and fine paintings. He was a member of the Hawaiian Historical Society, to which at different times he made generous donations of rare historical documents.

After his return from Samoa Mr. Poor again entered the Postal Savings Bank, where he remained for some time, and then turned his attention to ranching, which he followed until failing health and business reverses caused his retirement from active life.

## A SURE CURE FOR CROUP.

Twenty-five Years' Constant Use without a Failure.

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by all drug-

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Report Recommends the Use of the System on Naval Vessels.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A Washington special to the Times-Herald says: "The system is adapted for use on all vessels in the navy," is in the finding of the special board of navy officers that had in charge the investigation of the Marconi wireless telegraphy. The conclusions of this board and its recommendation that the system be given a trial in the navy were given out today by Admiral Bradford, the chief executive of the Bureau of Equipment, under which supervision the Governmental tests on board the New York and Massachusetts were recently made.

## THEY MUST AGREE.

As to matters that have no practical outcome it is of no consequence whether we agree or not. The earth may be, as some say it is, a molten mass (save for a shell a few miles thick on the outside), or it may be solid and cool all the way through from London to Sydney. However it may be, we can do nothing about it. So let the scientific chaps go on speculating to their heart's content; the world will keep revolving as usual, and we shall have to continue picking up our living from its surface.

Recently in my reading I have come upon articles in certain medical journals—uncanny, uninteresting publications, that they are, for nonprofessional perusal—going to show that it is not the heart which impels the blood through the body, but the chemical action of oxygen inhaled by the lungs. A prodigious discovery, if it is a discovery at all.

Yet what odds would it make? None whatever. Fair women would blush by the help of the capillaries as of old, and we should tie rags around our fingers just the same. It follows, my brethren, that some things may be mysterious to the end of the chapter, and no harm done, and others may differ without disturbing the serenity of our passing days—a most soothing reflection.

But the advantage or otherwise of a person's food agreeing or disagreeing with him is not a mere matter of opinion. There is only one way to look at that. As a whole, food must agree with us, and we with it, or we are ruined.

A lady of Sheffield, Mrs. S. A. Smith, suffered a long, wearisome, and costly illness, simply because her food failed to agree with her. For three years she was weak and wretched on account of it. The light and pleasure went out of her life. She needed to eat, of course, just as she needed to breathe; yet, after every meal—commonly of light things taken in small quantities, and slowly—she was immediately seized with pains in the stomach, the chest, and the left side. Was not this a hard recompense for doing what nature compelled her to do—to eat?

Any act which causes pain is performed as seldom as possible, and as incompletely. For who wants to suffer?

Eating so little—not half as much as her body called for—Mrs. Smith lost flesh and strength. Necessarily, draw more money out of the bank than you deposit and presently the bank returns your checks marked "No funds." To be sure. Nobody can make twice what is still continued in use.

"I got to be so feeble I could scarcely get about," says the lady. "I was like this for three years from the spring of 1893—being worse in the spring than at other seasons. What to do more than I had done, I didn't know, when one day, my aunt, Mrs. William Andrew, of Willoughby, urged me to take Mother Seigel's Syrup. After having done so for a short time, the complaint—indigestion—was better, and soon it wholly disappeared. I am now entirely cured and strong and hearty as I was before my illness came upon me. You may rest assured that, after so fortunate an experience with Mother Seigel's Syrup, I recommended it to all my friends, and in sending you this short statement it is my wish that you should print it for the good of others if you so desire." (Signed) S. A. Smith, 44, Ditchingham Road, Melton, June 3, 1898.

"In April of this year (1898)," says another, "my health began to fail. I felt dryish, and tired with the least exertion. After every meal I had oppression at the chest and sides, and a great deal of pain. Whatever food I took disagreed with me, and I grew weak. I am a dressmaker, and when at my work I had so great pain I could hardly bear it. I tried all the usual medicines for indigestion, but got worse and worse. One day in July, I read about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and got a bottle of Mr. Hattersley, chemist, West India Dock Road, and in a few days felt better. After taking a second bottle I was cured, and have been well ever since." (Signed) (Miss) Minnie Wray, 46, West India Dock Road, London, E. October 1, 1898.

Yes, it is true, health and life depend on a perfect agreement between ourselves and our food. This is not a matter of opinion. It is a vital and living relationship, and nothing does so much to promote the agreement as the frequent and timely use of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well

fed.

Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WEEDON,

Eastlawn, Punahoa, Honolulu, H. I.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS

to cure Gravel.

Faith in the back, and all kindred complaints.

Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years ago. In bottles of 1, 2, 4, 6, 12, 16, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400, 420, 440, 460, 480, 500, 520, 540, 560, 580, 600, 620, 640, 660, 680, 700, 720, 740, 760, 780, 800, 820, 840, 860, 880, 900, 920, 940, 960, 980, 1000, 1020, 1040, 1060, 1080, 1100, 1120, 1140, 1160, 1180, 1200, 1220, 1240, 1260, 1280, 1300, 1320, 1340, 1360, 1380, 1400, 1420, 1440, 1460, 1480, 1500, 1520, 1540, 1560, 1580, 1600, 1620, 1640, 1660, 1680, 1700, 1720, 1740, 1760, 1780, 1800, 1820, 1840, 1860, 1880, 1900, 1920, 1940, 1960, 1980, 2000, 2020, 2040, 2060, 2080, 2100, 2120, 2140, 2160, 2180, 2200, 2220, 2240, 2260, 2280, 2300, 2320, 2340, 2360, 2380, 2400, 2420, 2440, 2460, 2480, 2500, 2520, 2540, 2560, 2580, 2600, 2620, 2640, 2660, 2680, 2700, 2720, 2740, 2760, 2780, 2800, 2820, 2840, 2860, 2880, 2900, 2920, 2940, 2960, 2980, 3000, 3020, 3040, 3060, 3080, 3100, 3120, 3140, 3160, 3180, 3200, 3220, 3240, 3260, 3280, 3300, 3320, 3340, 3360,

## MARCONI SYSTEM

## How It Is Developing In Naval Warfare.

## MAKES A TORPEDO SENTIENT

The Submarine Terror Can be Made to Follow a Ship Like a Hungry Shark.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—At last a means has been discovered of guiding a torpedo on its mission of death. The principle of wireless telegraphy is to be applied to the steering of these submarine infernal machines, and, according to those who have examined the invention, this plan has been found to work so well that the torpedo may be reckoned among the heaviest thunderbolts of war, instead of being, as heretofore, the jest of naval experts.

The invention consists of an application of the use of electric waves just as in wireless telegraphy, which obviates any necessity for metallic connection between the torpedo and the torpedo boat. To understand the plan of procedure, it must be remembered that an iron rod is sucked into a coil of wire, when an electric current traverses the spiral in a suitable direction. The torpedo is provided with two staffs which project above the surface of the water, and can receive electric waves reaching them through the air, and generated by a suitable apparatus on the torpedo boat. To the rudder-head of the torpedo are attached two coils of wire with two cores of iron near them. When an electric current passes round the coils in one direction, one of the cores is sucked in, while if the current circulates in the other direction, the other core enters its spiral. Suppose the torpedo leaves its proper course; it is at once righted in the following way: Electric waves are developed on the torpedo boat, pass through the air, and are received by the staffs attached to the torpedo. These, by a simple apparatus, are made to develop an electric current in the coils of wire, and one or the other of the iron cores, as occasion requires, is sucked into its coil, and this movement turns the helm of the torpedo. When the torpedo has reached its proper course, the waves from the controller are stopped. The invention will render it possible to cause a torpedo to move in any direction almost as if it were possessed of a separate intelligence.

That statement is not an exaggeration. The torpedo of the future will actually be made to follow the direction of the ship it seeks to fasten to and destroy. If the torpedo is seen by those aboard this ship and a frantic effort is made to escape the direct line of discharge, it will be useless, for the nose of the torpedo will be immediately turned by those aboard the torpedo boat in the new direction taken by the hostile ship, and after that, whichever way the escaping boat turns, the torpedo will follow it relentlessly as doom.

Never was such diabolical intelligence given to an inanimate thing as the wireless telegraph principle will give to the torpedo of the future. What escape would there be for a ship followed by a shark which could by merely poking his nose against the side of the boat send the vessel with all aboard to the bottom? Guided by the electric waves that are controlled by the crew of the torpedo boat, the new torpedo will be just as impossible to shake off as the living fish.

This seems to have solved the great puzzle that has made torpedoes as much of a menace to those who fired them as to those against whom they were directed. The history of torpedo warfare has always tended to place the supposedly terrible missile in a ridiculous light. Here and there are recorded instances of the torpedo taking effect and sinking a vessel, but for every torpedo that has fulfilled its mission, hundreds have exploded harmlessly and killed only the fishes that were unlucky enough to be in the vicinity of the explosion. This helplessness of the torpedo after it has once left the side of the vessel firing it has been the main cause of the lack of respect naval officers have felt for it. The searchlight has made it so risky to attack a vessel with a torpedo at night that only a very reckless commander would attempt it, while the various devices for guarding a ship's side against torpedoes have made these missiles almost certain to fail in their object. Then again it was so easy to dodge a torpedo when its direction once became apparent, and the certainty of the aim was always a doubtful thing where the range was necessarily long, and many obstacles likely to be encountered by the torpedo during its submarine flight to deflect it from its course.

Now all this is changed. When the torpedo which is used by most of the navies here, the Whitehead, is fired from a vessel's side it drops into the water at a distance of fifteen feet, dives about twenty feet, and then shoots up and goes through the water like a fish for a distance of about half a mile, which distance it covers in about a minute. It is a costly missile, and the British naval officers have always thought it of doubtful effectiveness in warfare. With the "Whitehead" guided by electric waves, however, it is realized that the torpedo takes on a new and formidable aspect that places it in an entirely new category among weapons of war.

Whether or not the same principle that directs the torpedo from the vessel that launches it could be used by those on board the threatened ship, to turn it back on those who fired it, is another interesting problem that presents itself at the beginning of special thinking on this subject. It is certain that some method of defense will

be found by ingenious minds against the newly found means of blowing up ships. As an American, I have little hesitation in predicting that the ingenious mind will belong to some citizen of the United States, and furthermore that the method of defense will be as ingenious as the present clever plan of offense, thus relegating this over-estimated submarine missile to the position it has so long occupied, that of a butt for the ridicule of naval men.

## Death of Mrs. Jellings.

Victoria Jellings, wife of R. V. Jellings, of Palama, died last Sunday morning at half past eight o'clock, and was buried Monday afternoon at three o'clock from the family residence under the direction of H. H. Williams. Mrs. Jellings was 24 years of age at the time of her death, and was formerly a resident of Alameda.

## BIG STEAMSHIPS

## Oceanic Company's New Greyhounds.

## Australia to be Retired and Alameda and Mariposa Put on the San Francisco Route

An important change in the Oceanic Steamship Company is being perfected which will bring Honolulu and San Francisco closer together as far as time is concerned, and will also retire the "Australia" to the "has-beens" row. Honolulu benefits by the new order of things, as there will be then two steamers on the local run between San Francisco and Honolulu instead of one, and faster time will be made by each boat. Wharfage facilities will be taxed to the utmost, but these new additions should be the incentive to make ready for the increased demands.

From private advices recently received by a gentleman of this city we are enabled to present the following particulars regarding the new line of steamers now under construction at Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, for the Oceanic Steamship Company, and the routes designed for the various vessels after the new ones are completed. In order to provide funds for the building of the three six thousand ton steamers now being built, bonds were issued for the sum of \$2,500,000. These were promptly taken up at par by parties in San Francisco, and are now quoted on the market at about 5 per cent premium.

Two of the new steamers are now well under way, and the first one will be launched about March next. These vessels will be provided with every modern improvement both as to safety, speed of the vessel, and comfort for the passengers, and they will compare favorably with any of the modern greyhounds now crossing the Atlantic.

The Agents are now negotiating with the Australian Government for a three-weekly service, and which in all probability will be accepted by that Government. It is contemplated that with the speed that these vessels will have, these three ships now being built can maintain this service; but if necessary, a fourth steamer of the same dimensions will be added to the line. These steamers will touch both ways at Honolulu as formerly, and in place of the "Australia," now running, it is proposed by the Oceanic Steamship Company to provide the "Mariposa" and "Alameda" with new engines and boilers, and give each 500 additional horsepower, which is calculated to develop speed so that the trip can be accomplished in five or six days between here and San Francisco.

The "Australia" in all probability will be retained as a spare boat to fill in case of an accident to any of the other boats.

When these contemplated changes are made and with the type of vessels that are now being constructed for this trade, we believe that Honolulu will have one of the finest services in the world, and that the travelling public will be provided with sea-going accommodation second to none anywhere.

It will be now seen that by placing the "Mariposa" and "Alameda," both on this route a fortnightly service will be secured, and in view of the very congested condition of our freight trade at present, it will be a boon both to shippers and passengers.

## GAINING A WIDE REPUTATION.

As a cure for rheumatism Chamberlain's Pain Balm is gaining a wide reputation. D. B. Johnston of Richmond, Ind., has been troubled with that ailment since 1862. In speaking of it he says: "I never found anything that would relieve me until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It acts like magic with me. My foot was swollen and pained me very much, but one good application of Pain Balm relieved me." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist, 50 cents.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

## THE SUGARSTOCKS

## Financial Letter on Island Values

## Shares Are Weak Owing to a Bear Movement—Dividends In Frisco.

Following are extracts from the last number of George Heaslet's paper, the Financial Letter:

Sugar stocks were weak owing to the combined efforts of several parties who have been persistently spreading all kinds of disparaging rumors, such as a dry season and a shortage of crops. It might be just as well to repeat what we have mentioned several times, that there has been no lack of rainfall thus far this season, but that on the contrary the precipitation this season on the plantations listed on our Exchange has been in excess from 30 to 40 per cent of any season recorded. In the case of Honokaa and Paauhan, the rainfall has been nearly double that of any previous season of which there is a record. The rainfall for this season on the Hutchinson has been 13 inches against 9.27 inches for the corresponding period in 1898.

As to the shortage of the crop on Paauhan, that was due to the fact that a field of 500 acres of cane was not cut before October 1, but was allowed to stand to get the benefit of the rainfall. That cane is now being cut and a portion of it is now in the mill.

The condition of the plantations listed here was never better than at present. There is nothing whatever in the affairs of the companies to justify the decline in the market.

When it is observed how large an amount of money is distributed monthly in dividends by the sugar companies listed here, their importance in the financial world will be more fully appreciated. The companies specially brought here by Politti & Co. are as follows:

	Shares.	Monthly Dividends.
Haw. Com.	100,000	\$50,000
Hutchinson	100,000	25,000
Honokaa	100,000	35,000
Paauhan	100,000	35,000
Onomea	50,000	17,500
Kilauea	40,000	10,000

Monthly dividends ..... \$172,500

Twelve months ..... \$2,070,000

To this sum must be added the Makaweli, 34,815 shares, \$17,407.50, distributed in monthly dividends, and the Hana, 50,000 shares, \$25,000, distributed quarterly.

Makaweli opened at 49 and sold down to 47, with 4½ bid at the close. Hutchinson sold off from 28½ to 27½.

Honokaa sold at the opening at 34½ and at the close at 33½.

Paauhan opened at 34 and sold down to 31½, but closed at 32½.

Onomea opened at 36½ and closed at 36.

Hawaiian sold at 95. On December 13th the directors of this company meet to declare a dividend which we are informed will be 50c per share per month.

## AGE NO BAR.

## It Does Not Enter into the Question.

You may have it and not know it. You may be young; you may be old. Symptoms the same in both. A babe with weak kidneys has backache.

A man of 60 or 80 with weak kidneys has backache.

That's the way it talks with all ages. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure the babe and the man.

That's the way they do in all ages.

No wonder, though, they're made for it. They couldn't cure a simple case of colic.

But they cure bad cases of kidney trouble.

If your back aches, try them.

Writing under date January 10th, 1899, Jurgens Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 79—well past the ordinary span of life, and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills as very remarkable. I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily; when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, rheumatism, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disordered eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The burial of Miss Lizzie Bingham recalls the fact that a brother of hers was the first member of the original missionary band to die in Hawaii. His death occurred in 1823, three years after Rev. Hiram Bingham and his fellow-laborers landed.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist, 50 cents.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

## Cticura

## REMEDIES

## THE SET \$1.25

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

SAVE YOUR HAIR Warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients, and greatest of skin cures, will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce luxuriant, lustrous hair, with clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Send throughout the world. Price CUTICURA SOAP, 25c; CUTICURA RESOLVENT (Gelatin), 50c. CUTICURA OINTMENT, Proprietary, Boston, U. S. A. English Depot, F. NEWCASTLE & SONS, London. How CHAS HINCHIN, Eng.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned, having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agta.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. of BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000. Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. of HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,800,000. Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks ..... 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the Harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

## A Large Shipment of

## STYLISH

## UP-TO-DATE

## Furniture

to arrive per "W. H. DIMOND" now due.

COYNE-MEHRHEN FURNITURE COMPANY.

Progress Block. Fort St.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited).

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds ..... £3,975,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 28.

U. S. Army transport Hancock, Strive, San Francisco, November 20.

U. S. Army transport City of Puebla, Thomas, from San Francisco, November 19.

Nor. stmr. Thyra, Edwardson, from Yokohama; with 710 Japanese and 200 tons mdsse, to Alexander &amp; Baldwin.

Am. bkt. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, from San Francisco, November 1: 1,000 tons mdsse, 8 miles and 31 horses, to W. G. Irwin &amp; Co.

Am. bkt. Planter, McNeil, from San Francisco November 4: 1,000 tons mdsse, and 560 hogs to H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

Wednesday, November 29.

Am. schr. Eva, Ramedius, from Europe, Nov. 2, with 278,953 feet of lumber, for Lavers &amp; Cooke.

Am. schr. Glendale, Johnson, from San Francisco, Oct. 18, Fort Bragg Oct. 27, with 314,570 feet of lumber for Lavers &amp; Cooke.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Makaweli.

Br. stmr. Garonne, Conradi, from Seattle.

Stmr. Kilohana, Bruhn, from Lahaina.

Stmr. Bloemfontein, Belloch, from Newcastle.

Thursday, November 30.

Stmr. James Mace, Tullett, 10 hrs. from Kapaa.

Stmr. Wahalea, Greene, 13 hrs. from Eleale.

Stmr. Iwahon, Gregory, 12 hrs. from Koloa; 3,950 sacks sugar to H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

United States stmr. St. Paul, Hays, 10 days from San Francisco with troops for Manila.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 28.

Stmr. Lehua, Dower, Molokai.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Hawaii.

Stmr. Molokai, Sachs, Molokai.

Am. stmr. Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Nawiliwili.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Kahului.

Am. schr. Oceania, Vance, Murchison, Puget Sound.

Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, Makaweli.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Ahukiu.

Am. stmr. Slam, Valentim, Manila.

Wednesday, November 29.

Nor. stmr. Thyra, Edwardson, San Francisco.

Schr. Walaua, Nelson, Hanalei.

Thursday, November 30.

Br. stmr. Lennox, Williamson, Manila.

Br. stmr. Benmohr, Wallace, Manila.

U. S. stmr. Senator, Patterson, Manila.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

SEATTLE—Sailed, Nov. 19, schr. Hera, for Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, Nov. 18, stmr. Gaelic, from Honolulu.

PORT GAMBLE—Arrived, Nov. 17, bkt. Klikkit, from Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Nov. 18, sp. Antiope, from Honolulu; Nov. 18, in bay bound for Honolulu, schr. Robert Lewers.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Nov. 17, stmr. Alameda, from Honolulu; Nov. 18, schr. Mary E. Foster, from Honolulu; Nov. 19, bkt. R. P. Ritter, from Honolulu, sp. Theodor, from Honolulu. Sailed, Nov. 17, sp. Centennial, for Honolulu, bkt. S. G. Wilder, for Honolulu.

VESSELS IN PORT.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

Br. stmr. Port Stevens, Whitehead, Seattle, November 25.

U. S. stmr. Hancock, Strewe, San Francisco, November 23.

U. S. stmr. City of Puebla, Thomas, San Francisco, November 28.

Br. stmr. Garonne, Conradi, Seattle, November 29.

U. S. stmr. St. Paul, Hays, San Francisco, November 30.

## MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Br. bkt. Dominion, Reusch, Newcastle Townsend, November 10.

Am. sp. Great Admiral, Sterling, Newcastle, October 28.

Br. S. P. Errol, Henderson, Newcastle November 7.

Haw. sp. Hawaiian Isles, Rice, Newcastle, November 4.

Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco, November 15.

Am. schr. Aloha, Fry, San Francisco, November 16.

Am. schr. G. W. Watson, Peterson, Tacoma, November 22.

Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco, November 23.

Jap. stmr. Yorihima Maru, Mikamaru, Yokohama, November 25.

Jap. stmr. Toyo Maru, Sakai, Yokohama, November 25.

Am. bkt. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, November 28.

Am. bkt. Planter, McNeil, San Francisco, November 28.

## NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS,  
Lieut. Comdr. U.S.N., in Charge.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

From San Francisco, per bkt. Planter, November 28.—P. Romano, Mrs. E. Yost, A. Elert, Thos. Dyer, Mr. E. Yost.

## Departed.

For Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, November 28.—Mrs. W. H. Rice, Miss Mary Rice, Miss Anderson, S. N. Morris, J. Goldstein, Geo. Holt, J. Lichtig, H. L. Seavers and wife, E. A. Moss, Chas. Day, J. W. Girvin and 25 on deck.

For Makaweli, per stmr. Mikahala, November 28.—A. McBryde, W. J. Wilson, A. St. M. Mackintosh, Joe Wallace, Mrs. Fassoth, J. Clark, J. C. McGill, H. Schmidt.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, November 28.—Rev. C. H. Tompkins, Miss K. M. Lee, A. Forayth, A. S. Riffle, J. Schulmeister, A. Toogood, Frank Rose, Mrs. M. Hoppie, J. N. Henry, J. H. Metcalf, Geo. H. Robertson, T. H. Gibson, H. B. Gehr, Miss Winter, C. L. Clement, M. F. Russell, Father Oliver, Father Maximine, Mrs. P. Woods, J. M. Kanekau and wife, Mrs. Kekakulana, Mrs. C. B. Willis, J. J. Duinter and child, Mrs. J. Scriven, W. C. Reavis, Rev. Mr. Desha, Chas. Nofley, Mrs. H. S. Townsend, D. H. Hitchcock and children, Mrs. E. W. Fuller and daughter, J. G. Scarroa, Doctor Fuller, E. Parker, C. Al Chong, Mr. Wichman, D. H. Hitchcock, Jr., C. Kaisler, S. Watson, John Cullen, J. H. Barnabee, A. P. Boller, Jr., J. M. Smith, Rev. J. Kekip, C. Alfong, Tai Long, R. W. Atkinson, P. Pearce, Mrs. Chas. Notley, Jr., Miss Kimi Matsu, F. W. Kohl, J. Slingerland, W. Johnson, W. E. Reavis, D. H. Kahalelio and wife, J. Plan, W. S. Dixon, J. B. H. Pierce, M. Komorsky, A. A. Braymer, R. D. Moler, A. S. Riffle and children, Mrs. J. Vieria, A. C. Paulsmeyer, C. C. Quinn.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Australia, November 28.—F. D. Beasley, H. Cohn, Mrs. J. T. McCrossen, the Misses McCrossen (2), Walter M. Pomroy, A. A. Cross, Miss A. T. Thayer, Miss L. Boller, Mrs. W. S. Terrey, A. Allison, Miss A. Wilson and maid, H. P. Weber, C. Johnson, Mrs. L. T. Grant; W. N. Armstrong, H. T. Lamey, E. Lindsey, H. Dickerman, Mrs. T. Lucas and two children, A. H. Small, B. F. Dillingham, Dr. R. W. Anderson.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, November 28.—Miss K. Cornwell, Miss K. Vida, Mr. Rogers, P. A. Dias, L. F. Armstrong, C. Yakam, H. W. Cleverland, E. Kealoha, Mrs. H. Kukah, Rev. M. Tsuji, Col. W. H. Cornwell.

## WITH THE LYRICS.

## A Delightful Thanksgiving Evening—Chimes of Normandy.

Planquette's fine opera, "Chimes of Normandy," was produced last night by the Lyric in a masterly manner, before a large and appreciative audience.

It is an opera of charming melodies and grand choruses, coupled with some very excellent dramatic work.

Miss Josephine Stanton, as Serpentine, repeated her former successes in the many different parts which she has assumed during the season. She acted Serpentine with an archness and gaiety that won all hearts. Her voice was in good form; this was most gratifying, as she has been troubled with a slight cold for a day or two.

Miss Nellie Andrews, as Germaine, was decidedly interesting, and sang the different numbers allotted her in a most artistic manner.

Mr. Rockwell as Henri was capital, as was Mr. Parmentier as Jean Greuchelle. His rich, clear tenor voice was heard to good advantage. George Kunkel did some really excellent work as Gaspard, the miser; he invested the part with an intensity and a structure of genuine dramatic work that was most thrilling.

It was a performance that will not soon be forgotten by this artist's list of admirers in Honolulu. Mr. Henderson as the Notary and Mr. Rogers as the Bailiff, were quaint character sketches and duly appreciated.

The repertoire for the balance of the week will be as follows: Saturday matinees (school children), "Martha," Saturday night, "The Merry War."

WAS WINNIE DAVIS' WISH.

Beauvoir May Yet Be a Southern Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 20.—The rejection by the Daughters of the Confederacy of the plan of converting Beauvoir into a soldiers' home does not defeat this proposition. Those who are behind it produce letters they claim to show that it is fully approved by Mrs. Jefferson Davis and those who represent her personally. It is probable that the Daughters of the Confederacy will now take up the matter. There is something of a romance behind this idea. It did not originate with the two Richmond gentlemen who submitted it to the Daughters Saturday, but comes from a gentleman who was held in the very highest esteem by Miss Winnie Davis. It was her desire, it is said, to see Beauvoir sold and converted into a refuge for Confederate soldiers and sailors. This plan would give Mrs. Jefferson Davis an income which would make her independent for life.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

LONG MAY RESIN.

The Naval Secretary Wants to Return to Private Life.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Secretary John D. Long today admitted that he might resign the naval portfolio. The report was printed several days ago.

The Secretary returned today from Colorado Springs, where he had gone to take Mrs. Long and his daughter for the winter.

The Secretary's mind was made up several weeks ago to retire from office, but it was conditionally changed at the earnest solicitation of the President and some of the prominent leaders, including Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee. "For domestic reasons," said Secretary Long, "I would be very glad to be relieved of my official duties. Unless family ties make my resignation imperative, I shall, however, remain, at least until after the Presidential election of next year."

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Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS,  
Lieut. Comdr. U.S.N., in Charge.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The Planter is discharging at Allen street.

The Upolu, for Kohala, and Nihau, for Lahaina, sail today.

The steamer Kauai is on the marine railway completing repairs.

From Kona and Kauai the steamer Mauna Loa is due this morning.

W. C. Stevens, the popular purser of the transport St. Paul, was formerly one of the big Coast steamships.

The steamers Holona, from Hamakua, and Lehua and Mokoli, from Molokai, are looked for early this morning.

The ship Theodor, which arrived from Honolulu in San Francisco, November 19, will undergo further repairs in that port.

The ship Centennial, which sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu November 17, brings a full cargo of general merchandise.

The pilot house still has wheels. They are moving the high structure tower and all to make room for the dredger to get up close to the wharf.

The transports Hancock and City of Puebla will not get away for Manila until late tomorrow, or possibly Sunday. The Hancock takes 1,100 tons of coal and the Puebla 800 tons.

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